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own extensive and careful search in the ruins of a civilization now recognized as antedating the European migration of Aryan ancestors. As a continuation of former research this volume will be absolutely necessary to every student of the Maltese. But the final third of the volume, his disquisitions upon the major theme to which Malta is sought to be adjusted, his deductions from his discoveries, that is far other. After reading his chapter in which he equips our earliest English roots with a Hamitic or Semitic ancestry in a mysterious portage by neolithic man through the Kelts, I began to wonder if it were not a jest; for it is only recently that after the review of a work on the Scot in Canada the learned author took me to task for failing to see his little joke. The jest motive seems involved in the suggestion that the militant suffrage appeal and the quips of George Bernard Shaw are a neolithic inheritance. Unfortunately there is a sad gravity about his explanation of the difference in intellectual quality between the dolichocephalic and the brachycephalic. Recognizing that intellectual quality varies with the association centers of the brain and accepting as proven the theory of the neura as establishing the activity of association, he proposes the following conclusion: "Applying this theory to our two shapes of brains, it seems probable that in a long flat brain these numerous and complex connections could not take place so easily as in a round compact one, *where the dendrons would be close enough to intergrapple generally.*" In succeeding pages he develops this thesis and it is altogether the most remarkable contribution to folk psychology that I have ever encountered.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

L'Albanie Inconnue. Par Gabriel Louis-Jaray. Préface de M. G. Hano-taux. 3ème édition. xxiv and 239 pp. Map, ill. Hachette et Cie., Paris, 1913. Fr. 4. 7½ x 4½.

Few regions are known so meagerly as Albania. The consequence is that although Mr. Jaray's route is in Old Europe, his narrative is entitled to rank as a pioneer contribution. One cannot help thinking, after reading the book, that Albania was better known to the Romans than to the present generation.

The region described should be divided into two sections. The inhabitants of the district between Uskub and Prizrend *via* Mitrovitza may boast of having seen a few civilized travelers. Real exploration of the unknown begins farther west in the mountainous region overhanging the valleys of the Drin. The scenery as well as the customs and appearance of the inhabitants are portrayed. Some of the descriptions of important localities have been written with much detail, that of Uskub for example. The book helps the reader to form a fairly accurate idea of the social conditions prevailing in Albania. The successful attempts of the Albanians to settle in the lowlands surrounding their mountains is recalled. Mr. Jaray shows how, at Ipek, the Albanians gradually dislodged the Servian inhabitants of the surrounding agricultural districts. He does not allude, however, to the favor with which this movement was regarded by the Turkish authorities. The campaigns of the Servians during the Balkan War dealt a death-blow to this Albanian easterly movement. The author has inserted travel data at the end of each chapter full of valuable information.

LEON DOMINIAN.

POLAR

The Former Eskimo Settlements on the East Coast of Greenland between Scoresby Sound and the Angmagssalik District. By G. Amdrup. Ills. *Meddelelser om Grønland*, Vol. 28, Afd. 2, pp. 287-542. Copenhagen; 1909. 9½ x 6½.

Of the seven papers in this part three deal with the anthropology of the recently opened east coast: a summation by Knud Poulsen on the anthropology and nosology of the East Greenlanders, a review by G. Amdrup of his exploration of the abandoned Eskimo settlements between Scoresby Sound and the Angmagssalik district, and by W. Thalbitzer an ethnological descrip-

tion of the artifacts collected by Amdrup. At Angmagsalik there are two traditions as to inhabitants along the coast to the north and, in the present conditions of life, inaccessible from this southern settlement. One tradition records the departure of some of the southern Eskimo from Angmagsalik for the unknown north and their failure to return. The other is a much hazier recognition of the fact that Eskimo lived somewhere along the northern coast but had never been seen within the memory of the wisest of the old men.

Capt. Amdrup had brilliant success in running down each tradition. Of the boat migration of thirty souls from Angmagsalik in 1882 he was able to identify the fate, for at Nualik he discovered the ruins of a settlement quite in the southern style of house construction and brought back to Angmagsalik utensils picked up in the ruins which were absolutely identified as having been in the possession of this or that member of the lost migration. The existence of a former population on the northern coast was established with equal success. In every habitable site which he visited Capt. Amdrup found remains of settlement in the shape of house ruins, tent rings and graves. Working in the territory between the discoveries of Holm on one side and Ryder on the other Amdrup explored a line of coast which had never been visited by a white man, and succeeded in establishing the fact that it was once, though no longer, inhabited by Eskimo.

WILLIAM CHURCHILL.

Tre aar paa Grönlands Ostkyst. By Ejnar Mikkelsen. 300 pp. Map, ills. Gyldendalske Boghandel, Copenhagen, 1913. Kr. 8. 10 x 7.

The English edition of this work was reviewed in the *Bulletin* (November, 1913, p. 862).

Observations Météorologiques. Par J. Rouch. Deuxième Expédition Antarctique Française (1908-10) commandée par le Dr. Jean Charcot. 260 pp. Ills. Minist. de l'Instruc. Publique et Masson et Cie., Paris, 1911. 11 x 9.

This volume gives a complete account of the meteorological observations during the winter on Petermann I., as well as of during the voyage of the *Pourquoi-Pas?* Rouch, who had charge of the meteorological work and prepared all data for publication, accomplished his task in a most satisfactory way. The hourly observations on Petermann I. extend from February to November, 1909. To the monthly tables of atmospheric pressure, temperature, etc., is added a meteorological journal (p. 89-144) giving day by day a description of the weather and of the meteorological phenomena. Involuntarily, Rouch gives to the reader material for a psychological study of the effects of the antarctic winter. The observations of June 28th till Sept. 12th, in particular, show very plainly how shortage of daylight and then the progressive increase of the length of the day, act upon the imagination of the observer. There is an annual variation of mental activity, of imaginative susceptibility, which seems to be greatly intensified in polar regions. Rouch's journal is good material for the study of this variation. Among the observations of much interest are diagrams of the short barometric waves registered with the aid of Richard's statoscope. Only fourteen of these curves are reproduced. Up to this time extensive statoscopic investigations have never been attempted and therefore the registrations of the French Expedition will probably have an historical interest.

HENRYK ARCTOWSKI.

MATHEMATICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CARTOGRAPHY

Das astronomische Weltbild im Wandel der Zeit. Von S. Oppenheim. Series: Aus Natur und Geisteswelt. 2. Auflage. 134 pp. Ills, index. B. G. Teubner, Leipzig, 1912. Mk. 1.25. 7½ x 5.

This edition differs little from the first excepting that a detailed index adds to its usefulness. The first edition appeared seven years ago and the work is recognized as an authoritative, condensed treatment of the development of the science of astronomy from the earliest times to the present day.